

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITIONS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH & MELCOMBE REGIS

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

BY

W. B. BARCLAY, L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Etc.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Summary of Statistics	7
<i>A. Natural and Social Conditions of the District.</i>	
1.—Physical Features and General Character ...	8
2.—Climate	9
3.—Meteorology (summary)	10
4.—Occupation	11
5.—Charitable Associations and Institutions ...	11
6.—Population	12
<i>B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.</i>	
1.—Water Supply	13
2.—Rivers and Streams	13
3.—Sewerage and Drainage	18
4.—Excrement Disposal	21
5.—Scavenging	22
6.—Sanitary Inspection, including Inspector's Report	23
7.—Premises and Occupations controlled by Bye-laws	28
8.—Schools	30
9.—Foods	31
(a) Milk Supply	31
(b) Other Foods	32
(c) Bakehouses	32
(d) Slaughter-houses and	32
(e) Destruction of Unsound Food	35
10.—Housing	37

C. Sanitary Administration.

1.—Staff	...	...	...	...	...	41
2.—Hospital Accommodation			...	...	...	42
3.—Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	44
4.—Local and Adoptive Acts	...	...	...	...	...	45
5.—Chemical and Bacteriological Work			...	...	...	45

D. Infectious Diseases.

1.—Notifications	...	...	...	...	...	46
2.—Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	47
3.—Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	48
4.—Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	49
5.—Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	49
6.—Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	49
7.—Opthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	49
8.—Non-Notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	50

E. Tuberculosis ... 50

F. Infantile Mortality.

1.—Notification of Births Act, including Health Visitor's Report	...	...	...	...	...	51
2.—Infantile Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	55

G. Appendix.

1.—Tables	...	...	...	...	...	58
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*To His Worship the Mayor, and the Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe
Regis.*

Weymouth,

February 1915.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Tenth Annual Report as made to the Local Government Board under Art. XIX. of the General Order of the Board dated December 13th, 1910.

The year under review is a memorable one, marked as it is by the outbreak of War in August, and the interference with national life, consequent upon this.

The sudden incursion into the midst of the Borough of some 8,000 troops, increased considerably in the immediate vicinity, at a later date, and the billeting of these in districts already congested, and in many parts overcrowded, threw a heavy strain upon the staff of the Health Department. A complete and sudden re-organization of duties was necessary, and the whole of the staff admirably responded, and rose to the occasion, and day by day the overcrowded houses were reported to the Military Authorities, and matters remedied as far as was possible under the exceptional circumstances. No increase of staff was asked for, as our work in the affected districts under the Housing Acts had of necessity to be relaxed.

It is a matter for congratulation that with the increase by 50 per cent. of the population, no increase in zymotic or preventible diseases occurred, and that the general health of the district maintained its high standard.

My grateful thanks are due to the Council as a whole, and many individual members, to the officials generally and my own staff in particular, for their sympathy and support during the rather prolonged period of my illness.

The harmonious and efficient co-operation of the medical profession in the town and immediate neighbourhood has been a great factor in the continued improvement in the health and sanitary condition of the town.

At the mobilization of troops in the beginning of August, I was called upon as Captain in the R.A.M.C. (T.), Sanitary Brigade, to act as Special Sanitary Officer for the Portland Defences, and have carried on the dual duties since that date, having the assistance during November and December of Deputy-Inspector-General W. Bowden, D.S.O., R.N. (retired), in my civil duties. The combination of the two offices has tended to facilitate the co-operation of the Civil and Military Authorities, so earnestly urged by the War Office and the Local Government Board, and has expressly received the approval of the latter body.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

W. B. BARCLAY

Summary of Statistics, etc.

Area of Borough ...	Land and Inland Waters—	1317	acres
Population, Census, 1911	...	...	22324
„ Estimated, 1914	...	...	23187
Rateable Value	...	...	£119246
Product of Penny Rate in the Town	...	...	£450
General District Rate 4/-	...	...	} 8/3
Poor Rate 4/3	...	...	

	Borough, 1914.	England and Wales, 1914.	97 Great Towns including London.	145 Smaller Towns	England and Wales less the 242 Towns
Birth Rate ...	19·1	23·6	14·9	23·6	21·9
Death Rate					
standardised ...	10·2	13·6	14·9	12·9	12·2
Infantile Mortality...	45	105	113	104	93

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BOROUGH.

The Borough is formed from the union of the two ancient and separate Boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. These were united into one Borough by 13th Elizabeth, June 1st, 1571.

In 1895 the Borough was enlarged by the addition of portions of the ecclesiastical parishes of Wyke Regis and Radipole to Weymouth and Melcombe Regis respectively. The two portions of the Borough are separated by the Harbour running Westward from the sea, then Northwards, and by its prolongation the Backwater or Radipole Lake. These two portions of the Borough are connected by means of two bridges, a swing bridge over the Harbour and a trestle bridge over the Backwater, this latter uniting Melcombe Regis to the added portion of the Borough known as Westham, and the former uniting the ancient Boroughs. Passenger ferry boats also ply across the Harbour.

Melcombe Regis lies to the West of the Bay, North of the Harbour, and East of the Backwater. The ancient Borough is very slightly above sea level, but the extended portion rises towards the Northern end to a height of about 108 feet, the gradients being easy. Melcombe Regis is divided into two Wards—North and South. The geological formation is Oxford clay. South of Greenhill, however, the Oxford clay does not come to the surface (though it may be seen on the shore of the Harbour of which it forms the bed), it is reached here through beds of shingle and sand of a depth of eight or ten feet. In that portion known of old as the Barrack Field, bituminous strata are found, rising to about two feet from the surface. Iron Pyrites is largely diffused in the formation, and at Radipole Spa within the Borough, and Nottingham Spa in the neigh-

bourhood, sulphurous springs are found, deriving their chemical character from the decomposition of this mineral in the alkaline sulphates of shaly beds of the Oxford clay.

Weymouth, lying to the West and South of the Harbour and Backwater, is much more hilly, rising by steeper gradients to a maximum height of 175 feet, with the exception of the Westham portion. The higher portion has a Southern and Western exposure overlooking the great Portland Harbour and the West Bay. It is divided into two Wards—Weymouth and Wyke Regis. The geological formation is entirely different from that of Melcombe Regis, again with the exception of Westham. The formation here is known as Coral Rag (Coraline Oolite), composed of alternating beds of coarse limestone, calcareous sands, occasionally clay partings and large concretionary masses of grit. The entire thickness of the series is 250 feet. The Lower Calcareous Grit commences at the base of the Nothe Cliff, where the passage from the Oxford clay is sharp and well defined. The Upper Calcareous Grit graduates into the Kimmeridge Clay on the Coast near Sandsfoot Castle.

At “Bincleaves” the Upper Grit Series reach their greatest elevation where the harder beds pass into “foxy sands” containing large indurated masses of hard sandstone.*

CLIMATE.

The Naples of England, as it aptly has been termed, possesses one of the most equable climates in the country.

In its rare geographical position, situated at the extremity of a promontory, sheltered from the North by the Dorset Hills, with the crescent Bay facing the East, and with the pure, fresh and invigorating breeze of the English Channel fanning it from

* For the Geological information I am indebted to R. F. Damon, Esq., who has kindly allowed me the use of these extracts from the works of his father, Mr. Robert Damon, F.G.S.

the West, with its wealth of bright sunshine, its small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere free from any oppressive humidity, Weymouth equals, if it does not excel, any other health resort in the country.

Although in easterly winds the Esplanade is somewhat exposed, yet one has only to travel to another portion of the Borough where the outlook is to the South and West and the English Channel, and this drawback vanishes.

Boating and Bathing are of the safest and best. Public Gardens are dotted here and there, whilst the many places of historical interest, and the diversified scenery of land and seascape—some of these unique—are easily accessible by numerous steamers and coaches.

The prevailing westerly winds and the sheltered position of the town give to the winter a mildness and salubrity which it is to be regretted are not more widely known.

METEOROLOGY.

Full details of the Meteorology of the Borough will be found in the report of the Honorary Meteorologist, Mr. J. H. Bolam, but the following summary of his Report may be of interest:—

Highest Maximum Temperature	82.2	July 1.
Lowest Minimum	25.6	Jan. 23.
Mean Maximum	67.2	
Mean Minimum	37.1	
Mean of Maximum and Minimum	52.1	
Difference from Average	+ 1.2	
Number of days on which rain fell	177	
Total fall in inches	36.07	
Mean Relative Humidity	79	
Number of hours of bright sunshine	1827.3	
Days on which sun shone	299	

OCCUPATION.

To a considerable extent Weymouth may be considered, like other Health Resorts, a residential place.

Very few of the inhabitants are solely dependent upon the letting of houses in the summer, though a considerable number find this occupation a very desirable, and frequently essential, addition to their incomes. The working or artizan class are chiefly engaged as skilled mechanics at Whitehead's Torpedo Works (situated outside the Borough), or in the various building trades, with a small number in ship-building, engineering, and corn milling. The G.W.R. Co., with its engine sheds and its Channel Islands shipping traffic, is the largest employer of labour within the town. Other shipping, boating, fishing and labour on the coal hulks in Portland Harbour account for the male population. The female population are employed in shops, millinery, and dress making, and to a considerable extent in laundry work.

The town is well provided for as regards Charitable Associations and Institutions.

The Workhouse with its Infirmary is within the Borough, but inmates are received from the whole Union. Three Hospitals supply the needs for gratuitous Medical Relief apart from the Poor Law.

(1) Royal Hospital. Voluntary subscriptions. General Medical and Surgical purposes. In-patients and out-patients.

(2) Princess Christian Hospital and Sanatorium. Partly self-supported, partly voluntary subscriptions. Women and children only as in-patients, both sexes as out-patients. In-patients and out-patients.

(3) Royal Eye Infirmary. Voluntary subscriptions. In-patients and out-patients.

POPULATION.

This is estimated by the Registrar-General as being, in the middle of the year, 23,187. These figures, we believe, err considerably as an under-estimate, but, being official, we have to accept them. The two portions of the Borough will, estimated on the same, be respectively Weymouth 11,812, Melcombe Regis 11,375.

Owing to the influx of troops in August and the billeting of these in Weymouth, and the addition of several military hospitals, the actual population for the latter five months of the year must be considerably in excess of these figures.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough is supplied throughout by a Public Company, which also supplies various villages in the adjacent Rural District. The water springs from the upper greensand, below the chalk at the foot of a hill beyond the village of Sutton Poyntz, about four miles from the town.

A large number of springs issue from the side of the hill and run directly into a small reservoir or collecting pond, mainly concrete, but partly soil. It is not stored here, but flows at once through strainers to the pumping station.

The whole source is surrounded to the extent of about four acres by an unclimbable iron fence, and the land for a considerable distance around, especially on the higher side of the springs, is uninhabited. The height of the collecting reservoir and springs is stated as 120 feet above ordnance datum. The water flows by gravitation to the pumping station 40 feet lower, from whence it is pumped, partly by turbine engines, partly by steam power, to the distributing reservoirs at Preston, in the near vicinity, and at Wyke Regis.

These reservoirs are respectively at a height of 207 feet and 230 feet above ordnance datum.

From the Preston reservoir the water flows by gravitation to a covered reservoir at Rodwell, 166 feet above Ordnance datum, this latter supplying the town generally so far as its height will allow, whilst the Wyke Regis reservoir supplies the higher portions. The supply is on the constant system, and the quantity, even in the driest summer recorded, ample for all purposes. It has stood the severe test, of the last five months of the year, without diminution of the supply in any respect.

An analysis of the water is appended :

Analytical Laboratory,

17, Great Tower Street,

London, E.C.,

December 29th, 1914.

MR. JAMES NIMMO, F.I.C.

Ref. No. 3158.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER

*Received from Dr. Barclay, Medical Officer of Health,
Weymouth, on the 19th inst.*

	Grains per Gallon.
Total Dissolved Matter	19.60
Loss on Incineration of Residue	1.68
Chlorine in Chlorides	1.70
(Equal to Chloride of Sodium)	2.80
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.33
(Equal to Nitric Acid)	1.28
Free (actual or saline) Ammonia	.001
Albuminoid (organic) Ammonia	.001
Oxygen absorbed by Oxidisable Organic Matter, etc., from a solution of Permanganate of Potash at a temperature of 80 Fahrenheit —	
In 15 minutes	.006
In 4 hours	.009
Phosphoric Acid	traces
Appearance in two-feet Tube	clear
Total Hardness	13 degrees
Hardness after Boiling	4½ degrees

This water is of a satisfactory degree of purity, both from a chemical and from a bacteriological point of view.

JAMES NIMMO.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Wey as it enters the Borough becomes tidal and widens out into a huge sheet of some 250 acres in extent, termed the Backwater, or Radipole Lake. In 1910 samples of the water of the Backwater and the River Wey were taken at the request of the Royal Commission on Sewage Pollution, and their Report upon these has been published. This shows that under ordinary conditions the water at the lower end of the Lake is comparatively pure, and that this purity continues until the Northern extremity is reached, when sewage pollution is found. This is evidenced by the presence—shewn bacteriologically—of certain bacilli common in sewage, and generally derived from the intestinal canal of human beings and animals (excretal discharges). The River Wey itself is shewn to have a larger percentage of sewage pollution than any portion of the Backwater, and the presence of *Bacillus Coli* and *Bacillus Enteritidis Sporogenes* in each of the three samples taken in different portions of its course, is an evidence of considerable sewage pollution.

The streams in the watershed discharging into the river and the Backwater are also subject to pollution with crude sewage.

The steady increase of population within the watershed of the Wey, and the absence of any scheme dealing with the disposal of sewage in these districts—affecting as it does, deleteriously, such a large volume of water bisecting the Borough—is a matter which this Authority must at an early date deal with.

As will be shewn elsewhere, the Borough Authority have taken every means within their power to divert all sources of sewage pollution from the tidal estuary of the Wey, and with such success that they may now call upon their neighbours—having themselves a comparatively clean sheet—to follow their example.

The Backwater proper extends from the Northern boundary of the Borough to the masonry dam or weir, situated near the centre of the town. It is some 250 acres in extent, and has an average depth at low water, with the weir gates closed, of 2 feet 4 inches.

Within the confines of the town a masonry dam or weir with lock gates extends across, and at ebb tide holds a certain amount of tidal waters up, keeping the flats and shallows covered with water.

The rise of tidal water over this dam at high water ordinary Spring tide is 3 feet 5 inches. At high water ordinary neap tide it is two inches. The average rise of water in the Harbour at ordinary Spring tides is about 6 feet 6 inches.

At all tides there is an influx of water over the weir into the Backwater.

As in other seaside towns, where large sheets of comparatively shallow and semi-brackish water exist, a type of seaweed—*Ulva Latissima*—flourishes luxuriantly during the summer months, and has in former years been a source of serious nuisance.

Whilst it is known that *Ulva Latissima* flourishes and sometimes grows to a considerable extent in water, which though brackish is comparatively pure, the special investigations of Professor Letts and others have shewn that it grows with remarkable luxuriance in polluted waters, and that its excessive growth appears to be confined to sewage polluted waters.

Whilst the presence of *Ulva* and other green algæ in polluted water is beneficial to a certain extent on account of their remarkable power of assimilating nitrogenous compounds and their evolution of oxygen, its decay, with a consequent evolution of sulphuretted compounds, renders the cure worse than the disease.

An attempt was made some years ago to cure this recurring nuisance, by the use of Sulphate of Copper, and with success, but unfortunately an idea arose – an erroneous one— amongst some fishermen that the use of this chemical was detrimental to fish life, and after some heated controversy, the Town Council, as a whole, vetoed its use. Since then the old, costly and ineffective method of constantly raking up the “weed” by manual labour, and carting it away, has been continued, which minimises and localizes the nuisance, to a considerable extent.

Since 1908, when the topography of the Lake was altered by the erection of two embankments, carrying the Weymouth and Portland Railway, there has been a yearly increase in the growth of the Ulva, and it is practically continuous throughout the whole of the year. This matter must be dealt with at an early date, in view of the proposed conversion of the Backwater into an inland lake, and the probability of this or other forms of aquatic growths continuing to recur.

Attention has been called year by year to the need for cleansing the bed of the natural water course, from its entrance to the Borough at Ivy Bank, Chickerell Road, to its entrance to the culvert under the Weymouth and Portland Railway. This need is more accentuated now than ever, from its receiving the waste water discharged from the Northants Camp. Its importance has been urged during the last months of the year; its continued neglect will be prejudicial to health.

At the Northern boundary of the Borough and extending for some distance beyond the boundary an area of marsh land extends, being below high water and subject to the inflow of the tide, this being controlled to a certain extent by tidal flaps. The water is slightly brackish in consequence. Of recent years, this has become a breeding place for mosquitoes (*Culex Pipiens*), and to such an extent during the past two summers as to become a serious nuisance to the inhabitants of Melcombe Regis North. Permission to treat this Marsh with paraffin, for the purpose of destroying the larvæ, was sought, and so far

as that portion within the Borough Boundary was concerned (about one-third) was freely granted by both owner and occupier of the grazing portion. The Rural District Authority were communicated with as regards the two-thirds under their Authority. They refused to take action, but sanctioned the trespass of the Urban Authority in their district, if they cared to undertake treatment, and the consent of the owner and occupier of the grazing was granted. The latter made such stipulations as rendered it impossible for the Urban Authority to act.

Powers to enforce the abatement of the nuisance exist, and will have to be invoked unless the generous offer of the Urban Authority is accepted, as the recurrence of the plague, another summer, with its injury to the health of the inhabitants, cannot be borne.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

A complete system of Sewers exist in the Town, these converging, with two exceptions, by means of two main sewers into two large collecting tanks, situated at the side of the Harbour, of a capacity of about 300,000 gallons, from which it is pumped by means of a rising and falling outfall sewer to the sea, discharging at a distance of 1,380 feet east of the Nothe Point—the extreme point of the land of the Borough—and at a depth of 24 feet below low water level, ordinary spring tides. The two exceptions are the two sewers serving the Buxton and Old Castle Districts—entirely residential—which discharge direct into Portland Roads.

In connection with these latter, the Admiralty have called upon the Corporation to cease discharging the crude sewage into the Roads, the allegation, I understand, being that this is a nuisance. Frequent examinations have been made, but except in the immediate vicinity of the outfall and at low tide, I have found no unsightliness, and certainly, from the small quantity of the sewage discharge and the immediate and immense dilu-

tion, when it enters the sea, no nuisance. Much more nuisance has at times been found on the foreshore from the discharge of excreta from the warships, and immense quantities of vegetable refuse.

In times of storm the influx of water into the tanks has been so great that the pumps have been unable to cope with it through the outfall sewer, and the diluted sewage has been pumped direct, at these times, into the harbour. Even with this relief, the sewers have in the past become so overcharged that certain low level parts of the town have been flooded. From year to year various schemes have been instituted to remedy this default—which in a sense, during a considerable portion of the year, nullified the whole of the Outfall Sewage Scheme—which was to relieve the Backwater and Harbour from any possibility of sewage pollution.

The various auxiliaries have been the construction of surface water systems in a portion of Weymouth Ward, in a portion of Wyke Ward, and in Melcombe Regis North Ward; the diversion in times of storm of the Radipole Sewer, running down the Western Promenade, direct into the Harbour; the construction of storm water overflows direct into the Harbour, etc.; an auxiliary pumping station in the Park district where flooding occurs, pumping the overflow from the Melcombe North district direct into the Backwater. While these lessened the evil, they have not entirely cured it, and in 1913 the old steam pumps were replaced by centrifugal pumps electrically driven. These, so far as capacity is concerned, are sufficient to deal with the maximum quantity received, and to prevent flooding in the low-lying parts, but other problems have arisen since their installation, which have caused considerable trouble, and complaints of nuisance, and throughout the year the ingenuity of the Engineers has been taxed to combat these. Sludge accumulated, the pumps were more frequently choked by foreign bodies, and two of the pumps, having only one suction pipe, could not be driven together.

Hence the old system of having in emergencies to discharge direct into the Harbour had to be continued. As reme-

dies, a self-cleansing screen, with sludge elevator, was erected. This solved the chokage question, but the sludge still accumulated, and other schemes to deal with this are being tried. Towards the latter months of the year frequent washings and the flooding at high tides with sea water have tended to keep this down, but in my opinion the problem is not yet definitely solved, and I look forward to the coming summer with some anxiety.

Ventilation of Sewers. This is by means of upcast shafts and Webb's ventilating lamps.

It has been continually urged on the Council that the means of ventilation of sewers was insufficient and that recurring nuisances in the business part of the town during the hot months of the year was due in great part to the entire absence of sewer ventilation in that part of the town, and that other districts were insufficiently ventilated. During the past year a half-hearted attempt was made to improve this defect, and two Webb's lamps were placed in St. Thomas Street.

In 1912 I had reported that in my opinion, supported as it was by other evidence, the efficacy of these lamps was much over-rated, that their action was probably local, that the standing charges were high, and that from the point of economy in price at first erection, the absence of standing charges, and efficiency of action, ventilating shafts carried above the level of all the adjoining houses, were much to be preferred.

Within a few weeks of the erection of the two lamps in St. Thomas Street, the adjoining householders complained of the nuisance arising from them. This complaint was amply justified on investigation, and the lamps and incidentally the sewer ventilation were discontinued. No further action has been taken on the whole matter.

A frequent source of complaint has been the emanations from the air valves on the outfall sewer, when pumping is in

action. As an experiment a tall shaft has been erected, to replace one of these, which has been closed down. It is too early yet to speak of its effects. If it answers, a second shaft is proposed to be erected, to replace the air valve in the Nothe Gardens, regarding the nuisance from which, and its bad effect upon the health of the troops, the Senior Medical Officer in charge of troops has written very strongly. He also makes complaint of nuisance arising from the sewer outfall. In both cases, whilst I agree with him that there is at times cause for complaint, I do not proceed so far as to attribute all zymotic illnesses in the Barracks and Government quarters to this cause alone. Undoubtedly they are contributory. At the flow of the tide, and with the wind from the north and east, a sewage scum is driven towards the Nothe Fort and an indentation known as Newton's Cove. As with these winds, seaweed is driven on to the rocks and foreshore, the combination in warm weather is far from being agreeable.

The provision of a surface water sewer along the Front, discharging at one point into the harbour to obviate the numerous small channels and catchpits which discolour and contaminate the sands, has again been urged, but not carried out.

The following defective sewers, reported in 1913 or prior years, have not yet been made good:—Belmont Street, Chapel Row, Garibaldi Row, High West Street Court, and Turton Street.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

This is entirely the Water Carriage System, only three houses being known where earth closets are used, sewers not being available in these cases. All house drains, with three exceptions, are connected to the sewers. In one of these, a sewer exists within the statutory distance, and notice was served some years ago to have the connection made, but has never been enforced, though annually reported. After many

years' steady persistence, the Council have at last sanctioned the general enforcement of the law, that w.c.'s must be supplied with a flushing cistern and water supply, and 1,057 notices have been issued to have this carried out. Compliance has been general, and it is hoped that before another year this long-standing stigma will have been finally wiped out.

— :o : —

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The collection of house refuse is carried out by the Corporation direct, and is under the Borough Surveyor's Department.

According to the district the collection is made twice a week, every alternate day, and daily. Covered carts are used, and the material is conveyed to Westham, where it is destroyed in a Destructor. The steam generated by the Destructor is used as an auxiliary for the Electric Light Station.

A new Destructor has been opened during the year, and is satisfactory, when used as a Destructor. The enforcement of the Bye-law, now supplemented by a clause in the Weymouth Corporation Act, 1914, requiring each house to have a galvanized iron sanitary bin, with a proper cover, is being rapidly carried out.

Owing to the influx of troops in August, and the extra work required by the scavenging and sanitation of the camps, and the more frequent collection of house refuse in the districts where troops were billeted, a heavy and sudden strain was thrown upon the Scavenging Department, which, however, was rapidly and effectively re-organized to deal with it, and it is pleasing to report that the complaints received were not more than in former years, were generally trivial, and frequently due to the neglect of the complainants. Praise is due to those in charge of the department for their excellent work.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to submit to you my annual report, dealing with the general sanitary work during the past year.

The general Order of the Local Government Board of the 13th December, 1910, Sect. XX., sub-sect. 16, gives instructions to Inspectors of Nuisances to submit to the Medical Officer of Health a tabular report as to his work during the year.

Drainage Work.

This year the number of houses re-drained is not so numerous as in former years. One hundred and fifty houses have been re-drained and put into a thorough state of repair. All drains are tested with the smoke and water tests and are subjected to a pressure of 2lbs. per square inch. The bye-laws are always observed. In one instance I discovered a builder using black-banded pipes. These pipes are only suitable for surface water drainage and are of inferior quality. The builder was at once notified and the pipes not allowed to be used.

Premises Inspected.

1,109 inhabited houses were inspected. Of these, 148 were inspected under the Housing Acts, 1909. This is also **a decrease on former years.** A number of serious defects were discovered, such as defective drains, floors, walls, damp premises, defective yard paving, defective gullies and down spouts. In many cases it was found that the top sashes of the windows did not open. These defects are remediable under the Public Health Acts, and notices were served on the owners.

Since the outbreak of the war large numbers of troops have been drafted into the district, causing a very considerable increase of work. All houses where soldiers are billeted have been inspected and re-inspected, special attention being given to all sanitary defects. Cards were distributed to the householders dealing with points to be observed for the prevention of disease. Disinfectants were also supplied on application to the Health Department gratis, but unfortunately towards the end of the year instructions were given to discontinue the issue of these except in special cases.

Sinks.

On all premises without sinks the owner is served with a notice to provide one—101 having been fixed during the year—and all waste pipes are trapped.

Flushing Cisterns.

Great progress has been made during the year, some 459 flushing cisterns having been fixed by order of the Health Department. During December 208 notices were served on owners to provide flushing cisterns. This number is quite separate from those already fixed. I have very little doubt that by the end of 1915 very few houses will be left without proper flushing apparatus to the w.c.

Dust Bins.

Action has been taken for the improvement in house refuse receptacles, the majority of which are in a most foul and filthy condition. **These receptacles consist of old boxes, baths, buckets, etc.** Districts have been taken and notices served on occupiers to provide a proper sanitary covered bin. Under the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Corporation Act, Section 77, power is given to the Local Authority to compel the owner or occupier to provide a suitable bin constructed of galvanized iron or enamel-iron, and stringent action is

now being taken to enforce this section. It is always advisable for occupiers to keep the bins dry, as wet refuse causes the bin to become very foul and offensive. One often hears the remark that the dustmen break the bins in emptying them, but this is not so; it is caused by wet refuse being placed in the bin, which is often difficult to remove.

Complaints.

The number received is a decrease on former years, many of which related to matters quite outside the scope of the Public Health Acts, and, whenever practicable, advice or assistance is given. Many anonymous complaints were received, and, as all information is strictly confidential, it is always more satisfactory to deal with complaints which are signed.

In the tabular report correct details are given, and a record of all inspections is kept.

The whole of the work has been carried out by myself and Mr. Symes, my assistant, and two men. These men do all the drain testing, attend to the disinfection of bedding and general work. A spare man is kept, whose duty it is to cleanse and keep clean all urinals.

I wish to express my thanks to my assistant for the thorough and conscientious manner in which he has carried out his duties, never murmuring when extra work has to be done, or working late hours. I also take this opportunity of thanking the builders and plumbers, etc., generally, for the kindness shown me in carrying out my duties.

Before concluding, I beg to express, Sir, my thanks for the help I have received from you, also for your confidence and support.

Sanitary Inspector's visits	3640
Lady Sanitary Inspector's visits	1335
Inspection of Billets occupied by Troops	1055
Tests made to drains	436
Visits <i>re</i> fixing flushing cisterns	961
Total ...	7427

Notices issued during the year:—

Statutory Notices	12
Informal Notices	513
Notices to provide Sanitary Bins	622
Total ...	1147

Statutory Notices served and amended, 1914 ...	10
Statutory Notices served 1913, and amended, 1914	16
Informal Notices served and amended, 1914	247
Informal Notices served 1913, and amended 1914	23
Total ...	296

The following tables give the numbers and details of the work accomplished:—

No. OF HOUSES INSPECTED AND DEFECTS FOUND.

No. of Houses	...	...	...	...	1109
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	115
Insanitary yards	...	...	...	...	110
Foul and insanitary w.c. pans	...	...	...	...	910
W.C.'s without flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	1057
Drains not disconnected or ventilated	...	...	...	...	76
Inspection chambers improperly constructed	...	...	...	...	26
Bell traps fixed	...	...	...	...	8
Without and defective scullory sinks	...	...	...	...	52
Scullery sink waste not trapped	...	...	...	...	86
Defective walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	38
Dirty and dilapidated premises	...	...	...	...	19
Drains choked	...	...	...	...	21
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	67
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	39
Defective fresh air inlets	...	...	...	...	12
Defective gutter and down spouts	...	...	...	...	64
Fowls—kept insanitary	...	...	...	...	5

No. OF HOUSES REMEDIED, etc.

No. of Houses	...	...	...	...	150
No. of new buildings drained	...	...	...	...	33
No. of houses re-drained	...	...	...	...	160 <i>a</i>
<i>a</i> Stoneware <i>b</i> Iron					6 <i>b</i>
No. of house drains repaired	...	...	...	...	11
No. of yards repaved	...	...	...	...	150
No. of yards repaired	...	...	...	...	41
No. of pedestal w.c. pans fixed	...	...	...	...	206
No. of flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	459
No. of disconnecting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	113
No. of ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	129
No. of fresh air inlets fixed	...	...	...	...	77 <i>a</i>
<i>a</i> Mica flap <i>b</i> Barkers					33 <i>b</i>
No. of traps fixed to bath, lavatory, and sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	230
No. of inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	210
No. of gulley pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	285
No. of bell traps removed	...	...	...	...	17
No. of new scullery sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	101
Fowls removed from dwellings	...	...	...	...	3
Walls and ceilings of premises cleaned	...	...	...	...	24
Defective gutters and down spouts repaired	...	...	...	...	63
Defective floors of premises repaired	...	...	...	...	31
No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	55
No. of choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	16
Over-crowding abated	...	...	...	...	67
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	29

F. A. FANNER, A.R.San.I.

Sanitary Inspector

PREMISES OR DWELLINGS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses. Two of these are on the Register, both coming under the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, and being licensed for a period not exceeding twelve months. Both are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Houses Let in Lodgings. Bye-laws dealing with these came into force in 1913.

The number of houses affected is considerable, and to deal with them effectively it was pointed out in 1912 that further assistance in the Inspectorial Department was necessary. This was granted during the year, but only to the extent of an unqualified assistant. Before he could be sufficiently trained to undertake duty, the billeting of troops in the district commenced, and all action to deal with overcrowding had to be suspended, except in the most glaring cases, and where troops were concerned.

Offensive Trades. The number of premises on the Register under the various trades is as under:—

The trade or business of a—

Gut Scraper	1
Tripe Boiler	4
Fat Extractor	10
Dealer in Rags	4
Dealer in Bones	4
Dealer in Animal Skins	5
Dealer in other Putrescible Matters ...	4
Nettling or Chitterling Boiler	2
Fish Frier	6

—
40
—

Bye-laws came in force this year dealing with all the above trades, as also dealing with the boiling of offal or swill for pigs' food.

These are being enforced, and in practically all the trades the premises either have already been, or are in the course of being, brought into conformity.

One prosecution has taken place, prior to the sanction of the bye-laws, against a trader in rags, bones, animal skins, etc. A penalty of £2 and costs was inflicted. Four notices were served of breach of bye-laws.

Tents and Van Dwellers. Bye-laws for the regulation of these are in force, and have been found useful. The winter quarters of a considerable number of van dwellers is in the town, but all have been well conducted.

Nuisance Bye-laws are now, as stated elsewhere, being strictly enforced so far as they relate to the removal of dust, ashes or rubbish, and other matters, but the sections relating to the deposition of filth, etc., upon lands for the purpose of agriculture, have to be somewhat leniently interpreted.

Slaughter Houses. Bye-laws for the regulation of these are, so far as the buildings allow, strictly enforced.

Dairies and Cowsheds. These Bye-laws are strictly enforced.

Building Bye-laws. For many years the only enforcement of these lay in the hands of the Health Department, and that only so far as the sanitary arrangements, air space, and ventilation of rooms were concerned. Laxity was prevalent, and only too frequently the plan sanctioned and the completed building did not agree, and nearly invariably to the detriment of the public health. During the year the Assistant Surveyor was instructed to take over all the duties of a Building

Inspector, and it is to be hoped that in the future the unscrupulous builder will now be brought into the same line as his more honest neighbour.

It would immensely strengthen the hands of the Inspector if the recommendation made by me in 1907, and urged in subsequent years, of an amendment of bye-law No. 110 to read "That no new habitable building should be occupied until a certificate had been received from the Borough Surveyor and the Medical Officer of Health that it was fit for habitation," could be adopted. Events have occurred during this year, as in former years, rendering this necessary.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary arrangements of the Elementary Schools are, with the exception of some minor defaults mentioned in the School Medical Officer's report, good and well maintained.

Water supply is sufficient, is from the public mains, and laid on to each department. The Secondary School and the principal Private Schools for boys are, like the Elementary Schools, in an efficient sanitary state, and are under the same frequent inspection. The buildings are modern, and well adapted for their purpose. The Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, being in force, advantage is taken of Sections 57 and 58 for the control of all infectious disorders. It has not been necessary to close any school or portion of a school for infectious disease during the year.

FOODS.

MILK SUPPLY, DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Two-thirds of the milk supply of the Borough comes from outside the area. Over one-half of this outside source we have no control, over the remaining portion an indirect supervision with power to advise is granted us by the dairymen receiving the supply, but we have no power to enforce our advice. Little fault can be found on the whole with the quality of the milk supply of the Borough as regards fats, but occasional complaints, justifiable in our opinion, are made as to the presence of deposits in milk. These are due to careless and dirty methods used in milking. No power is granted the Health Department by the Council to deal with this latter adulteration. The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Constable, who co-operates with the Medical Officer of Health in their enforcement.

Dairies. Two of the large dairies, receiving their supply from outside sources, are to be specially commended, as fast approaching perfection in their methods. Steam plant for cleansing purposes, refrigerating apparatus for rapid cooling, and the most modern and sanitary methods of straining and dealing with the milk in its whole journey, are in use.

The other dairies are generally well kept, but sufficient provision for the *scalding* of the milk utensils has not yet been reached.

Cowsheds. Little difficulty is now encountered in keeping up a fair standard of cleanliness and modern methods of ventilation in the buildings, and hygienic methods of milking, etc.

Some, naturally, are much better than others, and require less supervision. The education of the average cowman is a long, slow and tedious process, and not occasionally without its humours, but it proceeds in this district.

Number of Dairies on Register	27
Number of Cowsheds on Register	5
Number of Purveyors within the Borough	46
on Register from without the Borough	17
Notices issued to abate Nuisance, etc.	5
Number Registered in 1914	1
Number of Ice Cream Vendors on Register in 1914	4

Ice cream makers and vendors have been treated as dairies or purveyors of milk respectively, but the Weymouth Corporation Act, 1914, gives extended powers to deal with these as specific trades.

Other Foods. Systematic inspection is made of all places where food for human consumption is prepared or stored. Many of these places come now under offensive trades, and are dealt with as such under the Bye-laws dealing with each individual trade. During the past year our endeavour has been simply to enforce a certain standard of cleanliness in the methods of preparation and a thorough sanitary condition of the premises. The comparative freedom of the town from ptomaine or food poisoning points to a fair standard being general.

Bakchouses. Generally speaking, a high standard of cleanliness prevails; a few of the older type require continual supervision to keep them from relapsing into the old slovenly habits. Action has been taken under Section 98, Factory and Workshop Act, to have one closed for sanitary reasons. One has been closed down by the occupier on our recommendation for similar reasons.

Slaughter-houses. Five buildings with nine occupiers were licensed on April 1st for one year, it being an agreed condition with the licensees that no carcase or organs were to

be removed from any slaughter-house until inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, all meat fit for consumption being then stamped and a certificate given that it had been inspected and passed. This condition has been kept by the butchers, and found to be of benefit to all concerned. The public should co-operate with the Sanitary Authority by in all cases where English meat is bought asking to see the certificate; they have then a guarantee that nothing but sound and healthy meat is provided them.

One slaughter-house, though licensed, has not been occupied as such, and at the end of the year was occupied as a stable.

With one exception, the buildings are old, and were not originally intended for slaughter-houses. Whilst the conversion has been sufficient to bring them barely under the scope of the bye-laws, and the owners have complied with our requirements as far as the structures will allow them, they can never be considered as in any manner meeting modern requirements. The one exception was built for a slaughter-house, and is in most points satisfactory; but when the plan was originally sanctioned, the Authorities allowed one grave defect which cannot now be remedied, excepting at such great expense as the building would not justify.

None of the buildings would comply with the memorandum issued as to the rules which should influence the Sanitary Authority in giving their decision as regards site and structure, upon an application for a license.

These buildings, however, have been long in occupation—though since 1892 licensed yearly—and the original fault is with the Local Authority in first sanctioning them.

Until, therefore, the Local Authority make good their default, and use their powers to erect a Public Abattoir, I do not feel justified in penalizing such of the present occupiers as

do their utmost to comply with the regulations and assist us in every way, by advising the refusal of the license, though were a Public Abattoir erected, no difficulty as to closing them could arise.

The following table gives the seizures and approximate quantities of unsound food destroyed during the year. Some of these were of Government stores.

DATE.	ARTICLES.	APPROX. WEIGHT.	MAGISTRATES ORDER.	REMARKS.
Jan. 5th, 1914.	Fore Qrs. Mutton	39 lbs.	—	Surrendered at Slaughter House on inspection,
Feb. 16th "	Bacon	39 lbs,	—	Surrendered and destroyed, being unwholesome.
April 8th "	Smoked Kippers	60 boxes, 60 lbs.	1	Seized on inspection and destroyed.
June 2nd "	Carcase of a Cow	650 lbs.	—	Surrendered at Slaughter House on inspection.
July 30th "	Bloaters	20 boxes, 200 lbs.	1	Seized at Railway Station,
Aug. 18th "	Beef s	3360 lbs.	—	Surrender at Railway Station (unwholesome). Contract for Military supplies
Sept. 5th "	Bacon z	200 lbe.	1	Surrendered from A, S. C. Supply Department. (Bone taint),
Oct. 13th "	Bacon s	1513 lbs.	1	" " " "
Oct. 30th "	Cheese s	80 lbs.	1	Seized and destroyed from Camp Canteen (unwholesome),
Ncv. 5th "	Bacon s	202½ lbs.	1	Surrendered from A. S. C. Supply Depot. (Bone taint)).
	10	6243½	6	

s Supplies for Military.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The administration of this Act is in the Police Department, and is dealt with by them under the Watch Committee

The undernoted return is through the courtesy of the Chief Constable.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT DURING THE YEAR 1914.

	No.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	18	18	—
Butter	19	16	3 "B"
Cream	7	5	2 "A"
Lard	6	6	—
Salt Butter ...	2	2	—
Sauce	1	1	—
Rice	1	1	—
Anchovy Paste ...	1	1	—
Demerara Sugar..	2	2	—
	57	52	5

The adulterated samples marked "B" were informal.

The adulterated samples marked "A" were found to be preserved cream.

Samples of cream were taken under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations.

(Signed) F. EACOCK,

Chief Constable.

The inspection of foods arriving in the Port under the Food Regulations is carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority.

HOUSING ACTS, 1890 to 1909.

From causes not altogether under our control, action under these acts has to a great extent been suspended. Whilst systematic inspection proceeded as usual during a part of the year, it compulsorily ceased in August.

No action has been taken with the worst type of dwellings, for reasons stated in last year's report and still continuing, i.e., no houses being available for displaced tenants, where closing orders have to be made.

The Retrospect of the work of former years not completed is as under:—

Horsford Street, insanitary property. M.O.H.'s representation made in 1905. Finally demolished and land cleared.

South Parade Court, insanitary property. M.O.H.'s representation made in 1910. Finally demolished, but land not yet entirely cleared.

West Plain Area. M.O.H.'s representation made in 1911. Action suspended until houses are provided for those to be displaced.

St. Leonard's Road, Nos. 9 to 13. Action started in 1912. Demolition orders in force, mature early in 1915.

Harmony Court, Nos. 1 to 6. Action started in 1912. Closing orders made in October, 1912. Two not yet enforced, from tenants being unable to find other dwellings.

1, Beale's Court. Closing order made in 1912. Demolition Order, 1913. Demolition not complied with, further action being taken under Sect. 34, Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

TABULAR STATEMENT IN REGARD TO INSPECTIONS UNDER SECTION
17 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING ACT, CARRIED FORWARD
FROM 1913.

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the Local Authority in 1913 and proceedings not terminated	5
Number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were made fit for human habitation	2
Number of dwelling-houses in respect to which Demolition Orders have been made	2
Number of dwelling-houses which have been demolished	3

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY ARTICLE V. OF THE HOUSING (IN-
SPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910, IN REGARD TO THE
INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE
HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of the Section	148
Number of such dwelling-houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders	2
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the Local Authority	1
Number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders...	0
Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were made fit for human habitation	0

General character of the defects found to exist in the dwelling-houses inspected:—

Lack of sufficient light, air, ventilation and air-space, and general dilapidations.

N.B.—The Medical Officer is also required by the Article above-mentioned to include in his Annual Report, in addition to the above particulars, any other information and particulars which he may consider desirable in regard to the work of inspection under the said Section. He should also include an account of any other action taken by the Local Authority under the above-mentioned Act bearing on the public health.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of the greater portion of what is termed the Park District, and a few other houses sandwiched in, Melcombe Regis North Ward may be considered a purely residential district. The same applies to the Rodwell District of the Weymouth Ward.

Melcombe Regis South is the business portion of the town, but also contains a large working-class population, housed in dwellings erected principally in the pre-Victorian era. These are found in the ancient courts and alleys, with little air space around them; some are back to back, and the streets generally are narrow.

That portion of the Weymouth Ward abutting on the Harbour and its immediate surroundings, known as the Chapelhay District, is of a similar character.

These Districts have, since 1901, received the continuous attention of the Sanitary Authority, and much has been done by the paving of yards and streets and remedying of insanitary conditions to improve this class of dwelling.

The Wyke Regis Ward is modern, and the greater portion of this Ward consists of houses erected for the working classes,

but these houses are entirely unsuited for the artizan class earning the average wage in the district, being let principally at rents of 7s. to 8s. 6d. per week inclusive of rates.

Since 1902 there has been a continued call by the Medical Officers of Health for suitable and sanitary houses, at a rental that can be paid by the working man. This call has become increasingly urgent as the years have proceeded, and has been recognised by the Council, who in 1913 secured two plots of land for the purpose of erection of workmen's dwellings. Plans have been prepared for the erection of 23 houses on one of the plots, acquired by compulsory purchase, and tenders were sought, but the intervention of the war has so raised the price of materials that the work could not immediately be proceeded with, though the intervention and advice of the Local Government Board has been sought. The conditions are so exceptional that one must accept the disappointment to so many, anxiously awaiting better housing conditions, with equanimity.

HOUSE SANITATION.

Continued and steady progress in the conversion of house drainage to a high modern standard is still maintained. Owners and builders have after many years' futile struggle, accepted the inevitable and fallen into line with the Local Authority as to the standard of workmanship and efficiency required.

The general public have of recent years placed implicit reliance upon the verdict of the Health Department as to the sanitary state of their premises, and, apart from artizan dwellings—where the demand is too great for the supply—few houses of the villa or larger type change occupants without the certificate of the Sanitary Authority being a *sine qua non*.

With few exceptions, the only houses in the residential quarters that have remained empty for any period are such as a sanitary certificate is not available for.

Mention is made elsewhere as to the provision of flushing cisterns to w.c.'s, and the provision of approved sanitary bins for household refuse, and the general compliance with the notices served. Instructions were also issued as to the cleansing and keeping clear from refuse, etc., of back yards, and a considerable improvement is manifest in this direction.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Health Department consists of the Medical Officer of Health, with full control and direction of the staff, consisting of (1) the Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector under the Housing Acts and carries out all the duties of an Inspector as defined under the Board's General Order of 13th December, 1910. No other extraneous duties outside the order are imposed upon him. (2) Health Visitor, who is also a certificated Sanitary Inspector, and carries out inspections of such premises as employ females, and inspects also the midwives, holding the certificate of the Central Midwives' Board. Half of her time is devoted to school-work. (3) An Assistant Inspector (during part of the year). (4) Three general assistants employed in disinfecting, drain testing, cleansing of conveniences and other work. These are under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health, but to a certain extent the foreman of the Scavenging Department acts under the direction of the Health Department, as regards cleansing of courts and alleys, and flushing of drains and sewers.

The work of the whole staff has been kept at the straining point during the whole of the year, and during various crises they have been kept continuously at work for 14 to 18 hours per day, for which no extra pay is, except on special application, paid.

They have carried out their arduous and important duties thoroughly and conscientiously, and to my satisfaction. No clerical assistance is provided in the Health Department.

In addition to the above, the Medical Officer of Health (who is also School Medical Officer) is Honorary Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Borough Isolation Hospital is outside the Borough boundary, near Chickerell, in the Weymouth Rural District. It is situated in an enclosed piece of ground $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. It is built of galvanized iron, wood-lined, and heated by slow combustion stoves.

It consists of a central administration block and two detached ward blocks, connected by a covered passage-way with the central block, a laundry block and other outbuildings. Accommodation is provided for twenty patients in each block.

During 1914 forty-seven cases have been admitted into the hospital, and these may be classified as under:—

Diphtheria	.....	24*
Scarlet Fever	.....	15
Small-pox	.....	1
Observation	.....	7

*8 cases of Diphtheria were admitted from neighbouring districts.

The permanent staff consists of Matron and two Nurses, and the usual domestic staff. Additional Nursing Staff is obtained when necessary from the Trained Nurses' Institute.

The former Small-pox Hospital, which adjoins this, and has a separate administration department, is now available for general isolation purposes, should occasion arise, giving a total number of forty-six beds, and allowing three distinct infectious diseases to be nursed at the same time.

The cost of maintenance—excluding the cost of structural alterations and repairs and salaries, the buildings being freehold and free from loan—is at the rate of $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ per inmate per day. The total cost per head per day is $3/5$.

No special provision is made for the treatment or isolation of Small-pox cases or contacts. A special Report upon the need for "Isolation Hospital Accommodation for Small-pox Cases" was presented to the Council in 1912, and conferences with neighbouring Authorities for the purpose of joint action have been held. At the end of the year, though various meetings have been held, nothing definite has resulted. The delay continues to be a source of great anxiety to me. I wrote similarly on this question last year, and finished by stating "We are like a town on the slopes of an active volcano." Scarcely was this written and while in the printer's hands, the volcano erupted, and whilst the eruption lasted, tremors held all those concerned.

What had been foretold, actually occurred. A case of small-pox of virulent type had to be hurriedly removed, and placed in the building which had been frequently condemned from its proximity to the general isolation blocks as being unsafe. A hurried removal of such scarlet fever and diphtheria cases as could with any safety be moved had to be made, but seven had to remain, two of whom were unvaccinated. The whole of the staff and all inmates had to be as hurriedly vaccinated, and from this trouble arose.

A more dangerous state of affairs than existed for some days could not be imagined. Most autocratic measures were used, and, through God's providence only, were successful. Nine months have elapsed, and we still drift on, only now in a worse condition than formerly, as that block is now definitely assigned for enteric fever cases, and may at any moment have military or other patients in it. The likelihood of small-pox being brought into the district is also much greater than formerly, in consequence of the war, and the influx of British and Belgian wounded soldiers from the front.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of rooms is carried out by means of a Mackenzie Pneumatic Sprayer. Formaldehyde is in general use, though such other disinfectants, as may be indicated by special circumstances, are at times substituted.

Disinfection of clothing is by means of a Washington Lyons Disinfector.

A new disinfecting machine, with a building specially erected for the purpose, came into use early in the year.

The advent of the troops in the town and surrounding districts has materially increased the work passed through the Disinfector, as this, being the only steam disinfector within a radius of over 20 miles, it has had to serve for military purposes for the whole of the Portland Defences. Undernoted is a schedule of articles, etc., disinfected or destroyed.

	Articles.	Disinfected.	Destroyed.	Totals.
Carpets	.....	68	—	68
Curtains	.....	139	—	139
Rugs	.....	40	—	40
Cushions	.....	38	—	38
Underclothing	.....	1415*	—	1415
Outer Clothing	.....	2339*	—	2339
Towels and Toilet Covers ...		515	—	515
Beds	.....	60	—	60
Mattresses	.....	186	—	186
Pillows, Bolsters and Slips		538	—	538
Quilts	.....	122	—	122
Sheets	.....	241	—	241
Blankets	.....	5903*	—	5903
Various Articles	.....	2387	18	2405
Valances	.....	17	—	17
	Total ...	14008	18	14026
Rooms	.....	210	—	210
	Total ...	14218	18	14236

*The increase in these articles is due to the use of the disinfector for military purposes for the Portland Defence District and other outside areas.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL ACTS OR GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Corporation Act, 1914, has superceded the Weymouth Improvement Act, 1887. Though it only received Royal sanction in August, action has been taken under Sections 56, 57, 61, 67, 77, and 78.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been adopted. Free use is made of the sanitary and infectious disease provisions of these Acts. Section 45 of the latter Act is much used.

The Notification of Births Act was adopted, and has been in active operation since January, 1910. A Health Visitor, a permanent official of the Council, carries out the visitation of homes and instruction of mothers under the Act.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

A chemical laboratory is not provided, any work of this description being forwarded to the public analyst, excepting analyses under the Rag Flocks Act.

The bacteriological laboratory, though not a complete one, is made free use of by the medical profession for diagnostic purposes.

	Civil Population.	Troops.	Total.
Examinations for Diphtheria Bacillus	68	49	117
„ „ Tubercle „	—	30	30
Totals ...	68	79	147

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

All adoptive Acts in connection with the existence or control of Infectious Diseases have been adopted by the Council, and further powers were conferred by the Weymouth Corporation Act, 1914. During the year it was felt necessary to make Measles, German Measles and Chicken-Pox notifiable diseases whilst troops remained in the district.

Prompt notification of the existence of any infectious disease, notifiable or non-notifiable, is made by the Elementary School Teachers. The School Attendance Officer is a member of the Medical Officer's Staff, and reports daily concerning any suspicious absenteeism.

The total number of notifications of all diseases received was 86. Of this number, seven were withdrawn, further observation having proved the diagnosis to be an error, leaving a net total of 79.

It is encouraged to tentatively notify an infectious disease, if there is a suspicion, rather than await certainty, and the risk of further cases being infected. The services of the Medical Officer of Health are always at the disposal of both medical practitioners and the public, as a consultant in such cases of doubt.

Comparison with former years is again difficult from the addition to the list of other notifiable diseases; but on the same basis the number would be 46, an increase of two on the previous year; but the same ratio per 1,000 viz., 1.9.

As will be noted under the various diseases, a number of the cases are direct introductions from outside areas, the patients occasionally suffering upon arrival or immediately

after. Excluding such as had contracted the disease elsewhere, the number 46 would read 39.

The Ward distribution of the various diseases will be found in Table II. of the Appendix, and remarks as to distribution and causation are made in the analysis of the various diseases.

SMALL-POX (VARIOLA).

In February I received an urgent call to a Hospital in the district to consult with the Medical Staff upon a case admitted some four days prior. The four members and myself were unanimous as to the case being one of hæmorrhagic confluent small-pox, and its immediate removal became necessary. As noted under the heading Isolation Hospital, no proper provision had been made for isolating small-pox cases, and a separate block of the Isolation Hospital had to be hurriedly prepared. The case proved fatal, as was from the first anticipated, four days after admission.

The woman had been admitted to the medical ward of the Hospital from the Rural District of Bridport, the doctor's covering letter as to her disease being delayed. From her symptoms, rheumatism was diagnosed first, and she was placed in a medical ward. Subsequently she was removed to a surgical ward, and then suspicion was aroused.

Her contact during these four days with patients in two wards, with a large staff of nurses and with visitors admitted to the wards, rendered the tracing of contacts and the urging of the prophylactic measure of safety—immediate vaccination—a most difficult one. Some patients had already left the Hospital and proceeded to their homes in different parts of the country. The active and whole-hearted co-operation of the medical staff of the Hospital, and of the Public Vaccinator, with the vaccination or re-vaccination of every contact, fortunately prevented any further cases.

Investigation as to the source of origin of the case was made by the County Authorities co-operating with the Rural Sanitary Officers of the Bridport District, and also by a Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board. The occurrence of a second case of small-pox in the vicinity led to the assumption that the disease was probably conveyed by gipsies. It was thought possible, from the virulence of the type and the seemingly sporadic character of the case, that the infection had been conveyed by articles sent from China, but at a later date, on the return of the husband (the patient being a married woman) from the China station, he stated that no presents or articles other than letters had been sent by him from any foreign country.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the danger that lurks for the community in cases such as the above, from the neglect of primary vaccination. In 1913 53 per cent. of the entrants to the elementary schools were unvaccinated; in 1914 57 per cent. were in a similar state. It is this unprotected and susceptible part of the community which in an outbreak spreads the disease broadcast. We cannot expect always to have practically all the contacts in hospital and under control, as in this case.

SCARLET FEVER.

Sixteen cases occurred. The cases were principally sporadic, but a miniature outbreak threatened early in January, confined to two streets in the Westham District. A neglected or concealed case was suspected, and a searching examination of all school children was made, without result; then a house-to-house visitation of enquiry. Suspicion centred strongly upon one house, though nothing definite could be found. Quarantine was instituted, and the disease ceased.

Some of the remaining cases were direct introductions by visitors. In three the disease was suspected to have been brought into houses by the troops billeted there, and the later

cases were from a private school, one of the domestic staff first contracting it a few days after his arrival from a district where scarlet fever was rife.

One death resulted from the sequelæ of scarlet fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty-three cases were notified. Of these, three were in troops stationed in the district and three in soldiers brought in to the Military Hospital from outside districts.

As in former years, this disease is again most prevalent in the Weymouth Ward. Nothing like an epidemic or outbreak occurred, the cases being scattered throughout each month, and rarely any distinct connection between them.

One death occurred, antitoxin not having been used until late in the course of the disease, from delay in seeking medical advice.

ERYSIPELAS.

Four cases were notified. They call for no special mention.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases were notified. In both cases the disease was contracted in other places, the patients coming to the town whilst in the early stages of the illness. The districts affected were communicated with, but no definite source of infection has reached me. One case died. Both were treated at their residence.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Six cases were notified, in each case by doctors. In two cases the notification was also made by a midwife. All recovered without injury to the sight.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-seven cases were notified, a considerable decrease from last year. Of these, 22 notifications were of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, five of other organs.

The administration of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations being in the hands of the County Authorities, great laxity exists amongst the medical men in notifying cases to the Sanitary Authority. In a considerable number of cases the first notification received is from the Medical Officer of a Sanatorium to which the patient has been removed. In some few cases the only notification has been the death of a patient, through the Registrar's returns.

The primary notifications received under Form A numbered 17; under Form B (by School Medical Officer), 2; on Form C (Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria), 8.

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NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Measles, German Measles (Rotheln) and Chicken-Pox were made compulsorily notifiable in November. Measles has been absent throughout the year. Three cases were notified through absenteeism from school, but prompt isolation of all susceptible contacts prevented any further spread in each case.

Limited outbreaks of Rotheln and Chicken-Pox occurred, 13 cases of the former and 76 of the latter being brought to our notice.

One hundred and ten cases of Whooping Cough occurred in the early part of the year. So careful is the watch kept by the Teachers in the Elementary Schools, so prompt the notification by them and the School Attendance Officer of any suspicions of infectious disease, and so well organized and active the officers of the Health Department in dealing with these

notifications, that, where the public affected co-operate and observe the instructions given them, it is rare indeed that these outbreaks get out of control.

Some few parents are careless and utterly selfish, and, with no thought for others, will wilfully expose their children whilst suffering from an infectious disease, by sending them to school, or Sunday School, to get them out of their way in the house.

Whooping Cough is more frequently introduced than any other disease, and more difficult to exercise supervision over, with the limited staff at our disposal. It is no uncommon sight to see and hear children with this disease on the sands and mixing indiscriminately with others. Most frequently they are visitors sent to the seaside to recuperate.

Administrative Action. In connection with all the infectious disease, the following routine is carried out:—Upon report of a case, if no doctor is in attendance, a visit is paid by the School Nurse or the M.O.H., to verify the diagnosis. Verbal and printed instructions, suited to each disease, are then given, as regards isolation and quarantine of contacts. Similar instructions are sent to each school and Sunday School that may be affected by attendance, and no child sufferer or contact is allowed to return to school without a certificate from the M.O.H. that it may do so. Any employer, likely to be affected, is also notified. But where a patient is moved to the Isolation Hospital at once and effective disinfection carried out, it is rare that interference with labour is necessary.

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NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act received the consent of the Local Government Board to its adoption in November, 1908, but notification under it did not commence until January 1st, 1909. Four hundred and seventy notifications relating to four hundred and twenty-five births were received.

Of these, 148 were notified by medical men; 286 were notified by registered midwives; 36 were notified by parents.

Twenty-six births were not notified under the Act, the only information of these being received through the Registrars' returns. During the year 26 notices were issued to parents for neglect to notify under the Act. In each case a letter of apology has been received, ignorance of the Act being in most cases the excuse offered.

Thirty-seven notifications were received referring to 26 still-births. Seventeen were notified by medical men; 19 were notified by registered midwives; one was notified by parent. One still-birth was an illegitimate infant.

The first notification received this year was in respect of the birth of triplets, two females and one male. Their combined weight at birth was fifteen pounds, the male infant being the heaviest in weight and also the strongest of the trio, and the only one which survived its first year. The parents were van dwellers.

On the representation of the Medical Officer of Health, the King's Bounty was applied for and obtained. The pleasing duty of presenting the King's gift to the proud mother was performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

One plural birth was notified during the year, one infant of which was still-born and the other infant only survived a few days. This is a considerable decrease on former years.

The number of illegitimate births notified was 19. Of this number, four were the children of non-residents. Seven infants were removed to other towns. Two infants have died; the remaining infants have been kept under supervision and regularly visited.

Four hundred and sixty visits have been made to homes during the year in connection with the care and rearing of

infants. The majority of infants were entirely breast fed, a number both breast fed and bottle fed, a number brought up entirely by bottle, or hand fed. The artificial feeding comprised cows' milk, condensed milk, boiled bread, biscuits, and in some few cases patent foods were in use.

The long rubber tube bottles still crop up at intervals, but is gradually being displaced by the more hygienic boat shape bottle. The so-called comforter or dummy teat is still much in evidence, strangely enough, amongst the better-educated classes. Thrush is steadily but surely diminishing.

A large number of printed cards giving instructions for the rearing and care of infants have been distributed during the year. It has been necessary to report six cases to the Medical Officer of Health. Five of those were of illegitimate infants. The first, mother failing to provide suitable care and attention for her infant during her absence at work.

The second, a mother failing to supply the foster parent with warm and suitable clothing for the infant. Both parents subsequently left the neighbourhood with their infants.

The third, mother neglecting to obtain medical advice for infant dangerously ill, stating it was born delicate and would always remain so. This case was kept under strict supervision, and the infant is now thriving satisfactorily. The fourth mother, disregarding all advice to the contrary, taking the infant during the day to a cottage in a court, in which resided a phthisical patient, and returning to her own home with the infant late at night. The infant was eventually removed to a hospital, but died two days after admission.

The fifth, also an illegitimate infant. who was supposed to be residing in a neighbouring town, died under circumstances which pointed to grave neglect when one month old. As this was the second infant to have died in the same house within two years, the Coroner was notified, and his officer was sent to make enquiries, report and to warn the parent.

The sixth, the mother was a shiftless, neglectful woman. The infant was born, no provision of any kind being made for its reception. The woman, with her other children and infant, were removed to the Workhouse, the infant subsequently dying.

Taken as a whole, the working of the Notification of Births Act during the year has gone on very smoothly and satisfactorily. Since the outbreak of war, with so many of the fathers on active service in the Army and Navy, it is inevitable that we should have infants named after certain notable personages, historic battles and warships; thus Jellicoe, Liege, Mons, Lorraine, Winston and Gloria figure prominently amongst this year's infants.

A. LETHBRIDGE,

Health Visitor.

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BIRTHS.

The number of births returned by the Local Registrar is 444, a slight decrease in actual numbers upon last year.

The corrected number as returned by the Registrar General is 445, three being transferred inwards and two outwards, four of the five transfers being illegitimate births.

The rate per thousand is 19.1, the lowest ever recorded. We hold a rather unenviable position as regards the birth rate, being 4.5 per 1,000 under the country generally, and also under towns of a similar population e.g., the 145 smaller towns of the Registrar-General's returns amongst which we are classed. Of the gross number registered, 18 were illegitimate, a slight increase over last year, the net illegitimate births being the same number, the transfers equalizing. The average illegitimate birth rate to the whole number of births for the past 10 years, has been 4.6 per cent. This year it is 4 per cent. The net or

corrected rate compared with the two years 1912 and 1913, in which alone the correction has been made, is 4 per cent. compared with an average of 3.9 per cent.

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DEATHS.

The total number of deaths actually registered as occurring within the Borough is 266, the lowest number ever recorded. The crude death rate is 11.4, also the lowest recorded. It is a gratifying reduction, and is even more so from the fact that the statistics it is worked from do not take into consideration the abnormal increase in our population, from the presence of troops and their dependents, and other people incidental to the increased work, in the district from the presence of the troops: whilst it does take cognizance of the increased deaths occurring from this cause and from the presence within the Borough of five extra Hospitals used for sick and wounded. Were all these factors taken into consideration, the rate would be an exceedingly low one, probably about 10 per thousand.

The corrected number of deaths—reached by allocating to their different districts the deaths of visitors in other districts—is 254, 31 being transferred outwards and 19 inwards. (The deaths of soldiers, British or Belgian of the Regular Army dying in the town are not transferred, but are included as residents). The corrected death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution is 10.2 per thousand, the lowest ever recorded.

There is little in Table III. calling for special notice. Deaths from phthisis have decreased, as also those from cancer and organic heart disease.

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INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Another record has been broken in the rate of deaths of infants under one year of age, which this year is gross 47 per 1,000 births and net 45 per 1,000.

It is in this direction that we have the results placed before us in a form that "He who runs may read," of the Notification of Births Act and the institution of a Health Visitor.

When the question of the adoption of the Notification of Births Act was first mooted, requiring as it did the addition of another officer, great opposition was raised, and was only overcome by the necessity of a School Nurse under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act becoming necessary, and the combination of two posts in 1910, which, incidentally, has answered very well. Compare the year 1904 with its rate of 106.8 and an average for the decennial period of 112.8 and the present rate of 45 with an average decennial rate of 89.3, and the wisdom of the action cannot be doubted. It is not alone in conservation of infant life that the good results are seen, but also in the better health of those who survive. The extension of the supervision to all children until they reach school age, when they again come under observation, is being urged, and there is no doubt that good effects would also follow this, and the matter has been brought tentatively before the Council, but postponed. The present strain on the Municipality is such that one cannot urge, in however good a cause, further extension of expenditure until more settled times.

Two deaths from enteritis are noted this year. One of these was an illegitimate infant aged 20 days. There was no doubt that the neglect of the mother and the people who were in charge of it was primarily the cause. It was only after considerable pressure that the Health Visitor was able to have the child removed to Hospital, but too late to prevent a fatal termination. The second child was delicate from birth, and a change from breast feeding to patent foods started diarrhoea (not in the summer), which soon proved fatal. A death of an infant aged one month from septicæmia is one in which, had we known before interment, a Coroner's enquiry would have been urged, parental neglect being the primary cause.

Half of all the deaths are due to ante-natal causes. The few remaining call for no special notice.

The net infantile death rate of illegitimate children is more than double that of the whole 111 per thousand births, but is a considerable improvement upon former years, being the second lowest recorded. The average for the previous eight years is 182 per 1,000.

Until the Notification of Births Act is made compulsory, and Health Visitors instituted in each district, with a system of inter-notificationss of the removal of illegitimate children (particularly) from one district to another, this high percentage of deaths will continue. As noted in the Reports of the Health Visitor, there is a deliberate system of mystification practised with regard to illegitimate children.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.
Name of District—WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT. DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.							
1	2		4	5	6	7		9	Number	Rate per 1 000 Nett. Births.	Number
1909	21867	469			304	13.9			37	78.8	301
1910	22127	434			302	13.6			24	55.3	284
1911	22390	455	455	20.3	286	12.7	28	20	46	101	278
1912	22653	442	440	19.4	270	11.9	27	10	30	68	253
1913	22918	449	446	19.4	291	12.7	36	19	30	67.2	274
1914	23187	444	445	19.1	265	11.4	31	19	~~21~~ 20	~~77~~ 45	254

Area of District in Acres	Total population at all ages	22,324
(land and inland water)	...	5,041
1317	...	At Census 1911.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

Name of District—Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.										Total Cases notified in each locality Ward of the District.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	Under 1	At Ages—Years.							Melcombe Regis N. Ward. 1	Melcombe Regis S. Ward. 2	Weymouth Ward 3	Wyke Regis Ward. 4			
			1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards								
Small-pox ...	1					1				1				1		
Cholera, Plague...	23		5	13	5								3	16		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ...	4									1						
Erysipelas ...	16		2	9	2	1	2	1					7	15		
Scarlet fever ...																
Typhus fever ...	2				1											
Enteric fever ...																
Relapsing fever...																
Continued fever ...																
Puerperal fever...																
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...																
Poliomyelitis ...	6	6														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	22		1	3	8	9	1						1			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	5		1	2	2								4			
Other forms of Tuberculosis...													1			
Totals ...	79	6	9	27	18	14	4	1			20	10	33	16	32	

Isolation Hospital, or Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.—BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, WEYMOUTH.

Table III.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1914.

DISTRICT—WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT 11
	All ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15. 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards. 10	
All causes } Certified ...	250	20	4	3	7	13	26	59	118	...
} Uncertified ...	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Enteric Fever ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Small-pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	11	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	5
Rheumatic Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ...	5	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2
Organic Heart Disease ...	31	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	16	2
Bronchitis ...	17	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	12	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	10	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	6	3
Other Diseases of Respi- ratory Organs ...	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	7	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	7
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Alcoholism ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	2
Puerperal Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth ...	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Violent Deaths (exclud- ing Suicide) ...	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Suicide ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases ...	59	1	..	..	1	4	8	19	26	23
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown ...	51	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	47	10
Totals ..	254	20	4	3	7	13	26	59	122	61

Table IV.

DISTRICT—WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

Infant Mortality During the Year 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1 2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Wks. to 3 Mths	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	
All Causes	{ Certified	...	8	..	2	1	11	4	4	1	..	20
	{ Uncertified	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Small-pox	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhœa	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis	...	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
	Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Atelectasis	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	
Congenital Malformations	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Premature Birth	...	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
TOTALS		..	8	..	2	1	11	4	4	1	..	20

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate 427.
 { Illegitimate 18.

Nett Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants 18.
 { Illegitimate Infants 2.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,

1. INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS
OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	15		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	105	12	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	40		
Total	160	12	

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*—				
Want of cleanliness ...	9	7	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	1	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	..	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	..	..	...	...
Other nuisances ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {insufficient ...	2	...	...	...
{unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...
{not separate for sexes	..	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences—				
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in part 3 of this Report).	...	...	...	...
Total ..	12	7	...	...

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Outwork in un-wholesome Premises Section 108			Outwork in infected premises Sections 109, 110		
	Lists received from Employers.					Prosecutions					Prosecutions.			Prosecutions		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Lists.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.		Failing to send Lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110)	Prosecutions Sections 109, 110
	Con-tractors	Work men.	Con-tractors	Work men.												
Wearing Apparel—	36	6	118	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Making, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cleaning and Washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Linen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curtains, and Furniture Hangings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and Upholstery	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electro-plate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
File Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass and Brass Articles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fur Pulling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cables and Chains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and Grapnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cart Gear ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locks, Latches and Keys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas. &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial Flowers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nets, other than Wire Nets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racquet and Tennis Balls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, etc.. Boxes, Paper Bags	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea Picking ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feather Sorting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuffed Toys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket Making ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chocolates and Sweetmeats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christmas Stockings, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile Weaving ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	36	6	124	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	...

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) ...	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	1